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Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

Approved For Release 2008/12/02 : CIA-RDP83-00418R007500090002-7

SECRET  
-2-

25X1

2. [redacted] following facts about military units in Poland. [redacted] 25X1

A.

- (a) Designation: Department for Rear Services [redacted] 25X1
- (b) Subordination: Ministry of National Defense (MON)
- (c) Strength: Approximately 500 officers, EM, and civilians.
- (d) Location: Warsaw, in the block bounded on the south by Ul. Filtrowa, on the north by Ul. Nowowiejska and on the west by Aleja Niepodleglosci. Entrances were on Ul. Filtrowa No. 2-4 and on Ul. Nowowiejska No. 33. (NOTE: These street locations could not be reconciled with locally available maps.)
- (e) Training area: Not applicable.
- (f) Present location: Same as (d) above.
- (g) [redacted] The mailing address as of mid-September 1956 was as follows: MON, Chief of Rear Services of Armed Forces of Poland, Acting C/S, Lt. Col. Szczerba. 25X1
- (h) Commanding Officer: Brigadier General Cymbarewicz (fnu), Chief of Rear Services.
- (i) Equipment: Not applicable.
- (j) Training: Not applicable

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B.

- (a) Designation: General Staff of the Ministry of National Defense (Sztab Generalny MONu).
- (b) Subordination: Subordinate to Marshal Rokossowski through the Military Cabinet.
- (c) Strength: Actual strength unknown. [redacted] it was made up of the following 13 departments: 25X1
- (1) Operations (Operacyjny) - under Brig. Gen (General Brygady) Jan Drzewiecki.
- (2) Intelligence (Informacja) - under Colonel Jakubik (fnu).

SECRET

SECRET

-3-

25X1

- (3) Communications (Łączności) - under Brig. Gen. Malinowski (fnu).
  - (4) Transportation (Transportacja) - chief unknown.
  - (5) Secret Service (Śluzba Tajna) - chief unknown.
  - (6) Mobilization (Mobilizacja) - chief unknown.
  - (7) Planning (Planowania) - under Major General (General Dywizji) Diominov (fnu)
  - (8) Unknown department under an unknown chief.
  - (9) Cartography (Cartografia) - Chief unknown.
  - (10) Mobilization of Career Personnel (Mobilizacja Kadr) under Colonel Bugadenko (fnu).
  - (11) History (Historia) - under Brig. Gen Okecki (fnu).
  - (12) Military Press (Prasa Wojskowa) - Chief unknown.
  - (13) Technical Service (Śluzba Techniczna)
  - (d) Location: Ul. Rakowiecka, 2A Warsaw.
  - (e) Training Area: Not applicable.
  - (f) Present Location: Same as (d) above.
  - (g)
  - (h) Commanding Officer: General of the Army Jerzy Bordzilowski.
  - (i) Equipment: Not applicable.
  - (j) Training: Not applicable.
- NOTE: The MON Communications Center was located underground at Ul. Rakowiecka 4A, Warsaw.

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C.

- (a) Designation: Headquarters AAA Arty. (Dowództwo Artylerji Przeciwlotniczej).
- (b) Subordination: Air Force.
- (c) Strength: Unknown.
- (d) Location: Ulica Piwna, number unknown, Warsaw.
- (e) Training Area: Unknown
- (f) Present Location: Same as (d) above.
- (g)

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SECRET

SECRET

-4-

25X1

(h) Commanding Officer: Brig. Gen. (General Brygady) Frej Bielecki. Took command sometime late in 1955 when General Traubin was recalled to Moscow.

(i) Equipment: Unknown.

(j) Training: Unknown.

D.

(a) Designation: 16th Mechanized Corp

(b) & (c) Subordination and Strength: Unknown.

(d) Location: Gdansk.

(e) Training Areas: Unknown.

(f) Present Location: Gdansk (?)

(g) - (j) Unknown

E.

(a) Designation: 16th Infantry Division

(b) Subordination: Unknown

(c) Strength: Unknown

(d) Location: Szczecin Area

(e) - (j) Unknown

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F.

(a) Designation: 1st Infantry Division

(b) Subordination: Unknown

(c) Strength: Unknown

(d) Location: Legionowo near Warsaw

(e) - (j) Unknown

NOTE: A Major Jaszczuk (fnu), was chief of Supply (Szef Zaopatrywania: Dywizji) for the Division. 7

G.

(a) Designation: Unidentified Infantry Division

(b) Subordination: Unknown

(c) Strength: Unknown

SECRET

SECRET  
-5-

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(d) Location: Rzeszow

(e) - (g) Unknown

(h)

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(i) - (j) Unknown.

H.

(a) Designation: 9th Infantry Division

(b) Subordination: Unknown

(c) Strength: Unknown

(d) Location: Rzeszow

(e) Training Area: Unknown

(f) Present Location: Same as (d) above

(g)

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(h) Commanding Officer: Colonel Sadykiewicz (fnu).

NOTE: The main subordinate units (garnizony) to this division were located in Rzeszow, Jaroslaw, and Przemyśl. One regiment (pulk) in Sanok was deactivated in 1955.

I.

(a) Designation: Unidentified antiaircraft regiment.

(b) Subordination: Part of unidentified antiaircraft division defending Warsaw.

(c) Strength: Unknown

(d) Location: Pyry (south of Warsaw)

(e) Training Area: Unknown

(f) Present Location: Same as (d) above.

(g)

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(h) Commanding Officer: Colonel Aszkenazy (fnu).

NOTE: this regiment was tied in with the national antiaircraft defense system.

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J.

information on military districts in Poland:

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(a) Prior to 1948 there were six military districts.

SECRET

SECRET

-6-

25X1

- MD #1 with headquarters in Warsaw
  - MD #2 with headquarters in Bydgoszcz
  - MD #3 with headquarters in Poznan
  - MD #4 with headquarters in Wroclaw
  - MD #5 with headquarters in Krakow
  - MD #6 with headquarters in Lodz
- \* (b) In late 1954 or early 1955 the military districts in Poland were reorganized as follows:
- (1) MD #1 was redesignated the Warsaw MD with Headquarters in Warsaw and included the following voivodships: Warsaw, Rzeszow, Lublin, Bialystok, Kielce, and Krakow. Up to September 1956 the Warsaw MD also included the Voivodship of Olsztyn; at that time Olsztyn was transferred to what was formerly the 2nd MD (redesignated, the Pomeranian MD). Brigadier General Andrews (fnu) has been in command of the Warsaw MD since 1952 when Lt. Gen. Rotkiewicz was transferred to the Pomeranian MD (formerly 2nd MD) as CO.
  - (2) MD #2 was redesignated the Pomeranian MD; its headquarters remained in Bydgoszcz. The Pomeranian MD included the following voivodships: Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, Gdansk, Koszalin, Szczecin. The Commanding officer was Lt. Gen. Rotkiewicz (fnu).
  - (3) MD #4 was redesignated the Wroclaw MD with headquarters in Wroclaw; it included the following voivodships: Wroclaw, Zielona Gora, Poznan, Opole, Stalinogrod (Katowice), Lodz. The commanding officer of the Wroclaw MD was Brig. Gen. Strazewski (fnu); its chief of staff was Brig. Gen. Waryszak (fnu).
  - (4) The Naval Command Headquarters in Gdynia was considered a fourth military district, administratively. Contra Admiral Studzinski (fnu) was the commanding officer.
  - (5) All other military districts were deactivated.

K. Soviet Units and Installations

- (a) Designation: Headquarters Northern Group Soviet Forces (Dowodztwo Polnocnej Grupy Wojsk Radzieckich)
- (b) Subordination: Unknown
- (c) Strength: Unknown
- (d) Location: Legnica

SECRET

SECRET  
-7-

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(e) - (j) Unknown

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L.

- (a) Designation: Unidentified Soviet POL Unit
- (b) Subordination: Unidentified Hqs. in East Germany
- (c) Strength: Approximately 20 Soviet military personnel
- (d) Location: Swinoujscie. There were two underground POL storage areas. One had a capacity of 72,000 cubic meters; and the other a capacity of 14,000 cubic meters. [redacted] a total of 15,000 cubic meters of diesel oil was stored there. This storage area was the fueling point for the Soviet Northern Fleet (Severnyy Flot). All POL stored there was brought in by tankers. Whereas Poles were responsible for the maintenance of the facilities, the base was only for Soviet naval use. [redacted]

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(e) - (g) Unknown

(h) Commanding Officer: Major Kachaturyan (?), (fnu); Deputy CO, Major Bocharov (fnu).

(i) - (j) Unknown

3.

[redacted] the Chief of the POL Section (Wydzial Materialow Pednych) in the Department of Rear Services, Ministry of National Defense (MON) requested an additional 3,000 tons of POL from the Central Administration of Petroleum Products in August 1956.

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4.

[redacted]

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5. a.

[redacted] the classes of 1934 and 1935 are now serving in the military forces in Poland [redacted]

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\*

[redacted] in the Polish press about the alleged 47,000-man reduction which was to have started in 1955 and [redacted] it was being carried out. Furthermore, in September 1956 [redacted] unsubstantiated rumors among officers about a further reduction (in addition to the 47,000 mentioned in the press) of 50,000 officers and EM.

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SECRET

SECRET  
-8-

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b.

\*

a 20 percent cut in the ground forces' POL allocation for 1956 had been ordered.

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c.

an unidentified corps in Krakow was being reduced to a division. a commission formed to decide on the disposition of the excess buildings that would become available because of the reduction.

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6. - 8.

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9.

a number of delta-wing jets over Warsaw on 22 July 1956. about 50 delta-wing jet aircraft parked on an airfield near Modlin in late September 1956.

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10.

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11.

information on the import, production, and reserve storage of petroleum and petroleum products:

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\* a. In 1956, Poland is importing 700,000 tons of crude petroleum (ropa); 350,000 tons of low grade (parafinowa) crude from the USSR and 350,000 tons of better grade crude (bezparafinowa). Imports during 1955 were approximately the same.

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\* b. In 1956, Poland expects to extract approximately 165,000 to 180,000 tons of crude petroleum from her own resources. In 1955, the figure was approximately 160,000 tons.

c. The figures for imports and domestic production given above in a. and b. are total figures. The crude petroleum was to be used for both civilian and military needs.

\* d. In 1956, Poland is to produce 106,000 tons of jet fuel. No jet fuel is imported into Poland. approximately 15 to 17 tons of jet fuel was

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SECRET



SECRET

-9-

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produced from 100 tons of ordinary crude petroleum. From 100 tons of Soviet crude, which had a considerable amount of paraffin in it, the Poles were able to get only 13 tons of jet fuel, and that only by using a Soviet patented processing method. Of the 106,000 tons of jet fuel to be produced in Poland this year, 91,000 tons is to go to the Polish Air Force, 7,000 tons is to be stored as reserve, and the other 8,000 tons is to be used by the Communications Equipment Factory (Wytownia Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego - WSK) at Rzeszow for testing jet engines and the WSK in Mielec for testing MIGs. [redacted]

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an LIS-5 engine was being tested at the Rzeszow factory. [redacted]

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- \* e. Jet fuel requirements for 1957 had been raised to 143,000 tons, of which 120,000 tons will go to the armed forces, 10,000 tons will be stored as reserve, and 13,000 tons will be given to the WSK factories. Poland is to produce 117,000 of the required tons. In September 1956, negotiations were still going on for the remaining 26,000 tons. [redacted] they will be imported from Rumania.

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\* f. [redacted]

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[redacted] in 1956, Poland is to import a total of 1,300,000 tons of POL products and is to produce about 500,000 tons domestically. Source thought that 1,800,000 tons of POL products would satisfy Poland's military and civilian needs. Imported POL products for the armed forces in 1956 are to amount to about 700,000 tons, of which 90 percent will come from the USSR and 10 percent will come from Rumania. These imports will include all the fuel and oils used by the Polish Air Force (except jet fuel), plus ordinary vehicle fuels, and the better quality motor oils. [redacted]

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- \* g. Besides jet fuel, domestically produced POL products in Poland included mostly lubricants, about 60,000 tons of low octane gasoline, and bunkering oil (olej bunkrowy) for ships.
- \* h. In August 1956, because of reductions in the armed forces, POL allocations for armed forces were reduced by 20 percent, except for jet fuel. (Same reduction as that mentioned in para. 5b above.)
- \* i. Allocations of Polish POL products to Soviet forces were very small for 1956, not exceeding 100 tons of fuel for automobiles. The fuel was used exclusively for the Soviet "communication - maintenance troops." Soviet forces in Poland receive their POL products from the USSR and some from East Germany.

12. - 22. Not applicable.

SECRET

SECRET  
-10-

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II. Civilian

1. [ ] no special labor recruiting drives except a campaign to induce eligible draftees to serve as coal miners receiving regular miner's pay instead of going into military service. Two years of satisfactory work in the mines was to be considered a substitute for two years of military service. An individual who chose work in the mines would supposedly be free to leave after the two-year period. [ ] 25X1

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2. [ ] no recent arrests except those connected with the Poznan riots and no restrictions on travel. There were no curfews, nor had there been any recent increases in document checks. 25X1

3. [ ] no special changes in the availability of goods and no changes in prices of fundamental foods except [ ] the price of coffee had gone up 30 percent. 25X1 25X1

Sometime prior to the Poznan riots the minimum wage for unskilled laborers was increased to 500 zlotys a month and the system of premiums in certain production enterprises was changed. For example, in the coal mines where production plans have not been realized sufficiently to pay miners premiums, salaries have been raised as an incentive to keep on workers who are tending to leave the mines.

- \* 4. Prior to the Poznan riots, the regime recognized an economic crisis and postponed, curtailed, or suspended construction investments throughout all ministries. [ ] investments are held back." Construction of military barracks was not begun even though approval had been received. [ ] 25X1

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Central Petroleum Administration postponed the following three approved projects:

- a. Plans for a large petroleum storage construction to be located about two kilometers north of Gdynia and to cost 350 to 400 million zlotys were approved and construction was to begin in spring 1957. This project has now been postponed until "the end of the present Five-Year Plan" (1960).
- b. Construction, based on Soviet plans, of a refinery in Konin capable of processing one million tons of petroleum annually (a total of 720,000 tons are processed presently in Poland's five existing refineries) was to begin in 1957 but has been postponed two years. Fuel for this refinery was to come from lignite mines in the vicinity of Konin.
- c. Construction of an underground pipeline from this refinery to Gdynia to cost approximately 130 million zlotys has also been postponed.

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SECRET

-11-

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5. [redacted] censorship of foreign mail and telephone conversations has become less strict during the present "thaw," during which there has been an increase in the number of such communications. [redacted] there is close inspection of packages from the United States [redacted]

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6. TOPL (Regional Antiaircraft Defense) is the organization responsible for adequate antiaircraft planning in all new construction. Under their auspices, all new larger constructions include air raid shelters. TOPL also plans and organizes instruction and courses in all aspects of antiaircraft defense. [redacted] first-aid work is organized by the Polish Red Cross. Annual inoculation against typhus is obligatory.

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7. - 9. [redacted]

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10. a. In the present crisis in Poland, the masses, most of the Party, and even many in the highest Party circles are demanding a change of leadership and an improvement in living conditions. Providing new leadership presents a problem to the Party, and to Moscow, because most Party leaders have been compromised in the eyes of the people by the events of the last few years. Past policies and programs concerning living conditions are considered bankrupt and even fundamental concepts are being revised.

- \* b. [redacted] Gomulka, together with his past associates Kliszko, Bienkowski, and Spychalski, is being considered for return to one of the highest positions in the government since his Tito-like ideas are becoming more and more popular. Even various official ministerial and Party delegates returning from visits to Yugoslavia are reporting favorably on Yugoslav policies which should be adopted by Poland.

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(1) factory management by the workers themselves; and (2) overall socialistic solutions to problems independent of Soviet models. [redacted]

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the March 1957 Party Congress might be the official occasion for Gomulka's return to leadership.

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- \* c. [redacted] (1) In about July 1956 at a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee, the Politburo officially introduced the Jewish question for discussion. This supposedly was inspired by Khrushchev, who is considered a strong anti-Semite, on his visit to Poland shortly before. Three camps (obozy) formed. In journalist

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SECRET

SECRET

-12-

25X1

Putrament's terms: rightist (prawica), leftist (lewica), and center (centrum). Nowak introduced the question and led the "rightist" stand against Jews holding high positions throughout the government. Rokossowski supported Nowak, stating that soldiers did not want Jewish officers. Mijal, Witaszewski, and Klosiewicz also sided with Nowak.

- (2) Cyrankiewicz led the "leftist" opposition, citing Marx and others concerning anti-racial and anti-national concepts, and stressing the ill effects a Polish anti-Semitic stand would have in the eyes of the rest of the world. Zawadzki and others supported this view.
- (3) At first Ochab ("center") assumed a neutral stand; but as the discussion progressed, he leaned toward the Cyrankiewicz viewpoint.
- (4) After many speeches, some discussion was permitted. As a finale, Cyrankiewicz then Nowak each adamantly reiterated his position.

- \* d. [redacted] Cyrankiewicz never was of serious consequence in the government. Now he is the Soviets' last hope as a person who may be able to smooth over the present crisis. The Polish Politburo is currently using him to champion causes designed to pacify a demoralized populace. (He was never active nor permitted to have a voice in these previously.) Thus, by chance in the above-mentioned Jewish debate and by clever use of his eight years of Communist experience, he has become the spokesman of what is now called the "liberal group." Others like Rapacki and Stawinski are also being exploited by the regime to present a "new look" to the Polish people and the outside world.

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- e. The denigration of Stalin has had a tragic effect on Polish youth.

[redacted] youth activists, bereft of their idol, are now disbelievers and sceptics. The adult populace and the church are taking advantage of the present "thaw" to demand and actually organize programs and activities to bring youth back to religion.

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- \* f. [redacted] Berman [redacted] will be director of "The Institute of History of the Party."

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- \* g. [redacted] in general, Rokossowski belongs to the "rightist" group (see paragraph 10c above) and [redacted] while he probably is against any "thaw" he certainly is against a "thaw" in the Army.

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SECRET

SECRET  
-13-

25X1

- \* h. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] Cyrankiewicz and Jarosiewicz are good 25X1  
friends, [redacted] Gierek approved Jarosiewicz's vice- 25X1  
premiership with responsibility for the heavy industry  
ministries; hence Gierek may be in the Cyrankiewicz  
camp.
- \* 1. [redacted] Jedrychowski also a "compromised" man 25X1  
because of his bad showing as Vice-Premier in charge of  
the Ministry of Industrial Construction and Ministry of  
Urban and Settlement Construction. His appointment as  
head of the State Economic Planning Commission (PKPG)  
is actually a demotion, since the PKPG is soon to  
become only a "Committee" for Economic Planning, with  
30 percent of its former staff and a great reduction  
in its power and influence. [redacted] an example of 25X1  
Jedrychowski's bad showing as Vice-Premier in charge 25X1  
of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] the construction of the Private Automobile  
Factory (Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych - FSO) in  
Zeran-Warsaw. The factory was to produce the "Warszawa"  
car under Soviet license M-20. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] only 30 percent of the factory's capacity was 25X1  
being used and this was sufficient to satisfy Poland's  
requirements for private automobiles.
11. Over the last few years most of the Soviets in Poland have  
been moved out. Soviets are now located only at Soviet  
military installations like those in Legnica.
12. - 13. [redacted] 25X1
14. [redacted] passenger trains are being built so 25X1  
that they can be converted into "ambulance trains."
15. Anti-Western propaganda has recently decreased in Poland.

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**Page Denied**